

It is much easier to forgive than it is to forget a wrong.

Everything except the cost of living seems to know that the war is over.

The best appreciation that can be given to a returned soldier is a good job.

Bless the day when the word bolshevik will follow camouflage into the rag bag.

And now the manufacturers say that soap is going up—just when the world needs it most.

The true significance and functions of money are as far from being known now as ever before.

American women, it is said, spend \$50,000,000 a year for corsets. A trim little figure, as it were.

Germany may be short of some commodities but she certainly has plenty of food for reflection.

The food administration's expenditures totaled \$6,785,253. But its savings will probably never be estimated.

Alfred Noyes says the war has caused an awful slump in poetry. People can't make bullets and ballads, too.

A bill of \$120,000,000,000 against Germany looks big, but it cannot be said to cover the damage done by Germany.

A writer says there is a place for the ukulele in an orchestra of 100 pieces. If the other 99 instruments are bass drums.

An Eastern newspaper has an article on how the Croix de Guerre is worn. We can tell it in one word—proudly.

The ex-king of Austria wants to come to America to live, but he forgets that the welcome sign was taken in long ago.

The best thing to do with the American slacker in Buenos Aires is to take away their citizenship and then forget them.

Kentucky reports a bumper crop of tobacco this year, so maybe they'll begin putting a little into the cheaper cigars again.

Switzerland is to ask for three outlets to the sea. Is the time about due for canning the old joke about "the Swiss navy?"

"Not a war going on upon the whole planet!" exults the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. How pleased they'll be to know that in Russia!

The Chinese government is planning to extend its system of wireless telegraphy into Tibet. There are no mysterious places any more.

A United States court has just ruled that a jewshap is a musical instrument. These certainly are days of recognition for the humble.

France is going to increase the amount of its paper notes to \$7,000,000,000. Isn't this sort of thing likely to increase the price of print paper in France?

When men move out from the domain of law, they are headed for anarchy; when law moves out of the domain of reason and justice, it is headed for anarchy.

It is said that the dancing craze has crippled London—as if the war hadn't been affliction enough for even a hardy people like the English.

But how can people expect soldiers' mail service unless they co-operate a little by addressing their letters correctly? Be reasonable, folks.

The celebrations in Paris and London make it look as if the 1919 Nobel prize were all wrapped up and addressed to the proper party.

Some Y. M. C. A. workers undoubtedly made errors, but there were hundreds of others who accepted every difficult chance without a slip.

The fool who means well can give you a jolt that will loosen your back teeth just a little more than can your smart enemy who is deliberately trying to do you.

A preachers' union has been formed in England to increase salaries and cut sermons. The congregations might be willing to pay more money for shorter sermons, at that.

Medals presented to returned veterans of the war should bear this inscription: "This medal entitles bearer to a decent job at reasonable pay."

Most of the prejudice against prize-fighting might disappear were it not for the exceedingly irritating mass of prize-fight oratory preceding the fight.

According to the calculations of engineers, there are 23,000,000,000 tons of coal still to be mined. After that, we'll have to use gas, no matter what the gas company says.

Though wholesale prices of butter and eggs have declined, retailers are reported as "slow in cutting." The fact corroborates the well-known reverse action of the law of gravity as it affects retail prices; they rise faster than they fall.

PROVIDES FOR WAGE INCREASE

Result of Agreement Reached Between Packers and Federal Official.

SATISFACTORY TO BOTH SIDES

Provision Making Eight Hours the Work Day One of the Important Points—General News of Interest to the Workers.

Between 2,500 and 3,000 employees of 13 packing companies belonging to the St. Louis Local Packers' and Provision association, will receive increases in wages as a result of an agreement between the association and D. W. Benjamin, United States commissioner of conciliation.

H. W. Wahlert, manager of the Krey Packing company, outlined the provisions of the agreement as follows: A minimum wage of 42½ cents an hour for all employees over 21 years old; time and a half for all over eight hours' work; granting of a bonus equal to the receipt award by Judge Alschuler to Chicago packing house employees, amounting to about \$2 a week, and dating from January 25, last; and retaining intact all other provisions of the contract of April 18, 1918.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

The National Association of Laundry Workers has a membership of over 6,000.

Labor unions in the United States have a total membership of over 3,000,000.

The Blythe (Eng.) Soldiers and Sailors' federation has refused to join the Labor party.

Chemical workers' wages in England have increased to a greater extent than the cost of living.

Teamsters, chauffeurs, retail clerks and textile workers in Long Beach, Cal., have organized.

Organized cap makers in New Haven, Conn., have secured a flat wage increase of \$2 per week.

Over 10,000,000 workers are represented by the 800 delegates attending the big British parliament.

Fire fighters in Macon, Ga., have formed a union with the idea of having their wages increased.

Three thousand flour mill employees in Mexico City are demanding an eight-hour day and higher wages.

It is estimated that 55,000 people out of the 90,000 now employed by the government as clerks will be retained.

Miners of Nova Scotia were admitted to membership in the United Mine Workers of America. The decision affects 12,000 workers.

Foremen in the Hog Island ship-building yard have accepted a compromise of \$2 a week increase in wages instead of \$6, which they demanded.

Labor conditions for the near future will most likely be based on a universal eight-hour day in all countries, both European and American.

The epidemic of child labor spreading at alarming rate should receive immediate remedial attention, to offset future evil.—Schenectady Union Star.

The strike of textile workers, which has been in progress eight weeks, involving 13,000 men and women and which resulted in serious rioting, was settled at a conference at Passaic, N. J.

Wage increases of 10 per cent, with time and a half for overtime, and retroactive to November 1, 1918, were awarded by the war labor board in the case of Brushmakers' Local No. 35, against the Chicago Brush Manufacturing company.

Constitutionality of the Arizona act of 1913 limiting employment of women to eight hours a day was upheld by the Supreme court in disposing of appeals attacking the act on the ground that it discriminated between the employment of waitresses in railroad restaurants and other restaurants.

The strike of 7,000 white goods workers at New York was brought to a close when a mass meeting of girls in Cooper Union ratified an agreement conceding to them the 44-hour work week, a 10 per cent increase in wages, and the union shop. The agreement is to last two years. It was drawn up by Dr. Henry Moskowitz, who settled the white goods strike of 1913.

Three hundred German women factory workers, many of them widows of soldiers, have applied to the Third American army headquarters in Coblenz for employment, claiming that with the ending of the war they had been thrown out of work.

The United Cotton Textile factory Workers' association in England has decided to recommend a scheme for a 44-hour week, the present hours worked in the cotton trade being 55½ a week. About 500,000 operatives are interested in the movement.

That wages should not be reduced while the agreement between the government and the United Mine Workers was still in force, but that after March 31, when the agreement expires, they will be free to act as they wish, was the advice given by W. H. Armstrong, Alberta representative of the Canada fuel board, to the local coal operators.

The Spanish government has issued a decree establishing an eight hour day in the building trades. This action, it is believed, will settle the lockout of the building contractors against their employees.

MAY END MINERS' TROUBLE

Conference Held at London. Members That Men Accept Made by the Government.

The miners' conference at London, Eng., decided to recommend to its members that they accept the Survey report for the settlement of the miners' demands on the government and that a ballot be taken on the question. The men are urged to continue at work on day-to-day contracts, pending a further conference after the ballot is taken. The report of the coal commission, of which Justice Sir John Sankey is chairman, was issued March 20 and recommended seven hours' work instead of eight from July 16 next and six hours from July 1921. Increases of 50 cents a day were advocated, with naturalization of the men.

IN WORLD OF LABOR

Six thousand Welsh miners went on strike as a protest against the action of the coal inquiry commission in not making a favorable report on all of their demands.

The Russian soviet government, says a wireless dispatch, is instituting a system of registration preparatory to enforcing the principle of compulsory work for all.

Advices from Barcelona, Spain, state that the recent solution to the strikes there appears to be merely of a provisional nature and that the present calm in that city may prove transitory.

Refusing to work under the supervision of a newly appointed general foreman, more than 1,000 shipworkers at the Merrill-Stevens Shipbuilding yard, near Jacksonville, Fla., went on strike. Work in the yards was practically suspended.

More wages and shorter hours will be asked for 10,000 railroad telegraphers of the Pennsylvania lines. The executive committee of the Railroad Telegraphers association, in meeting, decided to take the question to the railroad administration.

The secretary of the loomfixers' union has received word that the war labor board has granted the demand of textile workers in the Blackstone Valley (R. I.) for a 15 per cent increase which will date back to July 1 and affect about 10,000 employees.

More than 200 granite cutters declared a strike at Milford, N. H., claiming that manufacturers failed to keep an agreement made recently relating to a proposed increase in wages. The wage increase was held up by the National Granite Manufacturers' association.

Approximately \$100,000,000 will be spent in road building in Pennsylvania in the next four years. A bill authorizing the state to issue bonds up to \$50,000,000 is going through the legislature. In addition, the state will receive federal aid, and the counties are expected to expend many millions of dollars for road purposes.

Employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, which operates the subways, elevated lines and many of the surface lines in that borough, decided at a meeting to submit a demand for new working conditions to Lindsey M. Garrison, recently appointed federal receiver of the company.

The Boston & Albany railroad inaugurated a five-day working schedule for its employees in the railroad shops in West Springfield, Mass., the plan to continue until business improves. The plan was adopted in preference to laying off any of the skilled workers. Between 550 and 600 men are affected. The men are said to be agreeable to the plan.

The national committee of the General Federation of Labor has decided to placard the walls of France with an appeal to workers and to public opinion generally. A protest will be made against armed intervention in Russia, the incomplete character of the international labor charter and "the absence of guarantees in the league of nations covenant, which does not fulfill the conditions set forth by President Wilson's 'fourteen points,'" it is said.

Men's clothing workers affiliated with the Amalgamated Workers of America, involving two locals, were called out on strike at Cincinnati by Sidney Hillman, New York, general president. The demands are said to be for 20 per cent increase in wages, a system of collective bargaining, time and a half for overtime and a division of work among employees in slack seasons. Recently the men were granted a 44-hour week. Approximately 1,000 men went out.

Members of the Portland (Ore.) Boiler-makers' union adopted a resolution in which they expressed their determination to "go to work at the regular time," disregarding the turning forward of clocks on March 30. Committees were appointed to endeavor to obtain the cooperation of the Metal Trades council and the Central Labor Union council in the plan. Boiler-makers said they believed the time change would benefit the street car company, and that this was one reason they were opposed to it.

Dining car conductors have become unionized. J. A. Hennessy, national chairman, says there are now 500 in the union, 104 of which are Chicago men.

Denial of advices made public at Portland, Ore., that the Washington shipyard wage conference had reached an agreement to extend the May award six months from March 30 was made by C. B. Barrett, secretary of the Tacoma Metal Trades council. He said the denial was contained in a telegram from representatives of the council attending the Washington conference.

NO OTHER TRUCK USED OVERSEAS EQUALED PERFORMANCE OF THAT MADE FOR ARMY



Sergeant Earl Eby, Having Made His Entry Into Germany, and Realized His Vow of "Berlin or Bust," Has Turned His Slogan Around and Is on His Way Home.

Those who have kept informed on the great problems confronting the United States army in the pursuit of war realize that the question of transportation is one of the most difficult ones. It was only six years ago that the quartermaster department recognized the importance of motor truck transportation, and when the campaign against Mexico was opened in 1916 the desirability of limiting the number of designs became evident.

The United States army bought its first one and one-half-ton truck as late as 1913, and by 1916 it had accumulated experience with but a limited number. In that year Col. C. B. Baker, then chief of transportation in the office of the quartermaster general, invited the Society of Automotive Engineers to send representatives to Washington to confer with army officers and representatives of about fifty truck builders, to co-operate in the preparing of specifications for standard one and one-half-ton and three-ton trucks. This conference was held May 8, 1916, and the specifications were issued in June, 1916. On these plans trucks were hurriedly purchased for use against Francisco Villa. This gave the army the first good chance to test the usefulness of motor transportation under trying conditions as they existed on the Mexican border.

Designed Standard Truck

Shortly after declaration of war on Germany Col. Baker's staff entertained hopes of having a completely standardized military truck. They proceeded to have new drawings and specifications made, including all the suggestions and experiences recorded to that date. A number of members of the S. A. E. were asked to assist in the design of the new truck and they

commenced work in Washington on Aug. 1. By Oct. 1, 1917, all details and designs were completed, and ten days later one sample war truck each of class A and B were ready for testing. One truck was driven overland to Washington and the other had to cross the Allegheny mountains. On Oct. 19 the trucks, after successful trips, were presented to Secretary Baker and driven to the White House, where they were examined by President Wilson.

Big Orders Are Placed

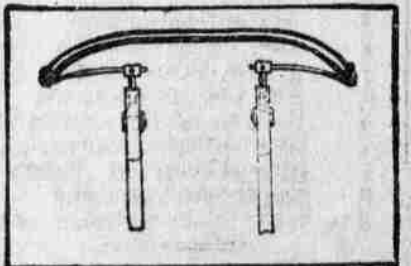
The general staff and Secretary Baker at once authorized the production of 10,000 class B trucks, and to execute this great task the military truck production section of the quartermaster division of the quartermaster's corps was organized, composed of civilians only. The work was distributed among seventeen truck builders, each to make 500 to 1,000 trucks. The first five trucks were available January 10, 1918. By April, 1918, production was proceeding so satisfactorily that the general staff authorized the purchase of 8,000 more trucks, and in August, 1918, an additional 25,000 were authorized, but the armistice was signed before the last order was far advanced.

Class B Trucks Lead

It has, however, been clearly demonstrated that the class B trucks are not equalled in performance by any other type of truck used overseas. The experience acquired by the automotive engineers will be immediately available in their peace-time occupations, and the motor transport corps acknowledge that the successful solution of the motor truck problems is in a large measure due to the co-operation of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

AUTOMOBILE FENDER HAS BEEN INVENTED

Frank Koubek, a member of the merchandising staff of a Cleveland manufacturing concern, has been granted letters patent on a new type of automobile fender or bumper. One of its principal features is the rubber sleeve which slips on over the trans-



New Type of Bumper.

verse bumper bar and which takes up the first shock growing out of a collision.

Bars of spring steel, placed laterally, fit into longitudinal rods, and these in turn are movable longitudinally within a short limit in sockets. Another feature of the patent is that the longitudinal bars impinge against rubber buffers enclosed within the sockets.

The transverse bar is bow shaped and all shock is distributed first through the rubber sleeve, then the transverse bar to the lateral bars, through the longitudinal rods to the buffers within the sockets.

TIME TO ADJUST CARBURETOR

Always Best to Make Adjustments to Motor After It Is Thoroughly Warmed Through.

A great many car owners make the mistake of adjusting the carburetor when the engine is cold. It is always best to make adjustments to the motor after it has been run long enough to get thoroughly warmed through, and this applies equally to the valve tappets, etc.

For Your Motor.

It has been found that a mixture of 25 per cent each of gasoline and benzene with 50 per cent of alcohol works very satisfactorily as a fuel for vehicle motors.

CARE FOR STORAGE BATTERY

Because of Comparatively Brief Life It Should Be Given Good Treatment by Owners.

After a storage battery is fifteen months old the dealer considers it worthless. The fact that the battery has such a comparatively brief life at best, should lead owners to give it careful treatment, so as to get maximum service from it. Adding distilled water to the cells to bring the fluid up to the proper level, should be done once a week in summer and twice a month in winter. But this is not enough; the gravity of the solution may not be correct.

A hydrometer syringe test is the only sure method of determining the condition of the battery, and if the cells show below 1.200 each, they require recharging. Once every two months the battery should be taken to the service station for charging, especially if the user is a doctor or one similarly occupied, whose car is started and stopped many times each day.

LOOSE FLYWHEEL SYMPTOMS

Trouble May Be Determined by Suddenly Speeding Up Engine and Closing Throttle.

When there is a suspicion that the flywheel is loose the way to determine it is to speed up the engine suddenly and then quickly close the throttle; if this procedure produces a knock from the vicinity of the flywheel just at the instant the throttle is closed it is pretty certain that a loose flywheel is causing the trouble.

CAUSE OF A SHORT CIRCUIT

Rubbing of Cables on Sharp Edges of Battery Box Soon Wears Through Insulation.

Electric cables that rub on sharp edges of the battery box or other places will soon wear through the insulation from vibration of the car and a short circuit will occur that may be hard to find. Such parts of the wire should be protected with adhesive tape and should also be frequently inspected.

Speedometer Drive.

The average owner never gives the slightest heed to the speedometer drive, and yet this part needs periodic inspection and lubrication.

HOW'S YOUR BLOOD?

Pimples and Eruptions Mean Bad Blood

People who have impure or impoverished blood should be careful to take only a temperance remedy made of wild roots and barks such as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is and has been for nearly 50 years. Ingredients printed on wrapper.

The first day you start to take this reliable medicine, impure germs and accumulation begin to separate in the blood and are then expelled through the eliminative organs.

In place of the impurities, the arteries and veins gradually get fresh vitalized blood and the action of this good blood on the skin means that pimples, boils, carbuncles, eczema, rash, acne and all skin blemishes will disappear. Then you must remember that when the blood is right, the liver, stomach, bowels and kidneys become healthy, active and vigorous and you will have no more trouble with indigestion, backache, headache.

Get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to-day at any medicine dealers, in tablet or liquid form, or send 10c for trial package to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

OAK HARBOR, OHIO—"I had a very good experience with 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I had been having boils all over my body; my blood was impoverished and in very poor condition. I took the 'Discovery' and it cleared up my blood and so purified it that I have never had any more boils. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an excellent blood medicine and tonic to build up a run-down system and I am glad to recommend it as such."—LOWRIE HARTWELL, P. O. Box 21.



Goodbye to that headache, tired or dizzy feeling, rheumatism, faint or drowsy. Three D's in name—box shown here. At all druggists.

ASTHMA

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S ASTHMA REMEDY

For the prompt relief of Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other respiratory troubles. Ask your druggist for it. It is a sure cure. Sample for free. Write for it. Kellogg & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

ASTHMA REMEDY

INVENTORS For 18 years we have specialized in manufacturing new patented articles. We make models, dyes and do experimental work. Modern Tool and Manufacturing Co. 121 Opera Place :: Cincinnati, O.

Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura

All druggists. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c & 50c, Talcum 25c. Sample each free of "Cuticura," Dept. 2, Boston.

LIBERTY BONDS
We pay spot cash. Write us for Daily Quotations. Main office 203 Lincoln Inn Court. Branch 300 Provident Bank Bldg. 405-6 Johnson Bldg. WM. JOHN & CO., CINCINNATI, O. Call at our main office when in the city.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For restoring color and beauty to gray or faded hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

His Object.
Van Jose—What's this I hear about you and Subbubs becoming so friendly in working in your backyard gardens that you decided to bury the hatchet? DeSmythe—Well, the truth is I wished to have it handy when his chickens come over to visit and scratch.

"Cold in the Head"
Is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. All Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. \$10.00 for any case of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Handicap Worth While.
When a handicap becomes the fulcrum over which we pry out success with the long iron bar of determination it ought to make us shake hands with the hindrance and say, "Thank you! You have helped me out fine!"

Of course, we all believe it is better to give than to receive—until some one passes around the hat.

When Your Eyes Need Care
Try MURINE Eye Remedy
No Stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO